

BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1959



*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Offices,
John Street,
Haslingden.*

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR W.B. FISHER J.P. (to May 1959)
COUNCILLOR J.WALSH J.P. (from May 1959)

ALDERMAN T. BROWN (Chairman)
COUNCILLOR J.W. HOLGATE (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman W. J. Everett
Councillor W. B. Fisher J.P.
Councillor J. Walsh J.P.
Councillor W. Kirby
Alderman A. S. Watson J.P. ♦
Alderman T. B. Hargreaves ♦
Councillor S. A. J. Ogden ♦
Councillor H. Sanderson ♦

Alderman W. Boyson M.B.E., J.P. *
Councillor Mrs. G.M. Warburton C.C. *
Councillor A. Bussey *
Councillor T. Waller *
Councillor Mrs. E. Margerison *
Councillor A. Snape *
Councillor F. Greenwood *
Councillor W. C. Willis ♦

* Member of the Committee to May 1959
♦ Member of the Committee from May 1959

S T A F F

Town Clerk
L.M. BURTON

Medical Officer of Health
C.H.T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. Bury 4025)

Chief Public Health Inspector
W. DAWSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspector
D. J. HUNT, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Public Health Clerks

H. Camm
G. C. Laporte (Miss)

OFFICES:

Public Health Office, John Street, Haslingden
Telephone Rossendale 1078

July, 1960

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden
Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1959, on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

The Registrar General has estimated the population as 14,080, this shows a reduction of 10 from that of 1958. The adjusted* birth rate was 15.7 and the adjusted death rate 14.3 per 1000 of the population. The corresponding rates for England & Wales were 16.5 and 11.6 respectively. There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 38.8 per 1000 live births compared with the national rate of 22.0. An average for the previous five years in the Borough, gives a rate of 17.7.

1959 was again a very light year for infectious diseases, a total of only 83 being notified from all causes. Fifty-four cases of measles was the highest figure for any one disease, as against 88 in 1958. There were only five cases of whooping cough, compared with 63 in 1958, but an increase of scarlet fever was recorded from 15 in 1958 to 21 in 1959. There were no cases of diphtheria for the thirteenth year in succession, neither were any cases of dysentery or food poisoning notified.

During 1959, four cases of respiratory tuberculosis, all males, were notified. There were two deaths from this cause.

Under a scheme arranged by the County Council and commenced in 1955, children and some adults were inoculated against poliomyelitis, details are given in the body of the report.

The policy of consultation with industrial management and engineering staffs was continued throughout 1959 with the object of reducing smoke pollution.

Four Clearance Areas embracing 24 houses were represented in December, all in a proposed Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 27 houses and several plots of land. The rate of clearance of unfit houses is in accordance with the agreed programme of slum clearance.

Sixteen new dwellings were erected by the Council, eight houses and eight flats. Nine houses were also erected by private enterprise. At the end of the year there were 401 applicants for Council houses on the register.

I have to record with deep regret, that Alderman T. Brown, who has been the Chairman of the Health and Sanitary Committee for so many years, died in April, 1960.

I tender my grateful thanks to the Members of the Council and staff for their continued advice and assistance during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.H.T. WADE

Medical Officer of Health

* Adjusted means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	8,195
Population (census 1951)	14,505
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1959 .	14,080
Number of dwelling houses (census 1951)	5,200
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1959, according to Rate Books)	5,509
Rateable Value	£164,116
Sum represented by a penny rate	£640

POPULATION:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1959 is 14,080, which is slightly less than the 1958 figure of 14,090. The 1951 census population was 14,505.

LIVE BIRTHS:

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	114	7	121
Female	<u>82</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>85</u>
	196	10	206

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	3	-	3
Female	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	4	-	4

Total Registered Births for 1959 ... 210
 Total Registered Births for 1958 ... 207

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

							Male	Female	Total
For 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	115	204
For 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	111	233

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

For 1959						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
						8	-	8
For 1958								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						3	-	3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

For 1959						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
						6	-	6
For 1958								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						3	-	3

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

For 1959						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
						6	-	6
For 1958								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
						2	-	2

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS: For 1959 - 47.6

(which consists of infants deaths during first week of life plus still births)

There were eight deaths of infants under one year of age, six of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the eight infants is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	9 months	1a. Broncho pneumonia 2. Mongolism	Hospital
Male	2 days	1a. Prematurity	Hospital
Female	1 day	1a. Haemolytic disease of the new born	Hospital
Male	4 hours	1a. Prematurity	Hospital
Female	1 hour	1a. Prematurity 2. Twin birth	Hospital
Female	2 hours	1a. Prematurity 2. Twin birth	Hospital
Female	1 hour	1a. Prematurity	Hospital
Male	7 months	1a. Gastro-Enteritis	Hospital

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Year 1959	206	14.6*	204	14.5*	4	19.0	1	4.76	8	38.8	6	29.1	2	0.14
Year 1958	203	14.4	233	16.5	4	19.3	Nil	Nil	3	14.8	3	14.8	Nil	Nil
Year 1957	211	14.9	209	14.7	6	28	Nil	Nil	4	19	3	14	3	0.21
Year 1956	228	16.0	219	15.4	3	13	Nil	Nil	7	31	5	22	2	0.14
Year 1955	222	15.6	225	15.8	4	18	Nil	Nil	3	14	1	5	2	0.14
Year 1954	209	14.7	203	14.2	4	19	Nil	Nil	2	10	2	10	2	0.14
Average 5 years 1954-1958	-	15.1	-	15.3	-	19.4	-	Nil	-	17.7	-	13.2	-	0.13

* Adjusted - Live Birth-rate (comparability factor, 1.07) = 15.7 per 1,000

Death-rate (comparability factor, 0.99) = 14.3 per 1,000

There was a decrease of 29 in the number of deaths in 1959, from 233 to 204, mainly due to 14 less deaths from cancer and 22 less from heart disease, although this disease is again responsible for the greatest number of deaths, 75 being attributed to this cause, as against 97 in 1958.

There were five deaths from lung cancer, all males. In 1958 there were 5 deaths, 4 males and 1 female.

Details of the principal causes of death during 1959 are given in Table III below.

TABLE III

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1959

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Number of Deaths</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	-
Syphilitic diseases	-
Diphtheria	-
Whooping Cough	-
Meningococcal Infections	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Measles	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	-
Cancer, malignant disease, all forms .	27
Leukaemia	2
Diabetes	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	34
Heart Disease	75
Other circulatory disease	6
Influenza	-
Pneumonia	9
Bronchitis	8
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .	1
Congenital malformations	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20
Motor vehicle accidents	2
All other accidents	7
Suicide	2
Homicide and operations of war	-
	<u>204</u>

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:- The control of infectious disease; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades; smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION C

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

Cases of Infectious Disease are treated without charge at the infectious disease hospital and similarly pathological examinations are made without charge at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious disease must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease throughout their area.

Diphtheria immunisation is now the responsibility of the County Council but close co-operation between the Borough Council and the County Council is maintained particularly for propaganda purposes. During the year, 208 children under five years of age were immunised and 7 between the ages of five and fourteen.

In addition to the above, 318 children received a reinforcement injection during 1959.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAD COMPLETED A COURSE
OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION AT ANY TIME UP TO 31/12/59

Age at 31/12/59 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1959	1-4 1955-1958	5-9 1950-1954	10-14 1945-1949	Total under 15
Number Immunised	67	670	815	789	2341

TABLE V

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED VACCINATION
AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS IN 1959

YEAR OF BIRTH	COMPLETED VACCINATION
1932 or earlier	87
1933 - 1942	680
1943	41
1944	18
1945	15
1946	37
1947	48
1948	52
1949	40
1950	31
1951	37
1952	29
1953	27
1954	41
1955	46
1956	31
1957	64
1958	119
1959	5

In addition 1,292 persons received reinforcement injections
in the same period

TABLE VI
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1959

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified Years								Total Deaths
		un- der 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 64	65 and over	
Scarlet Fever	21	-	2	7	12	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	54	2	14	21	17	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals . . .	83	2	19	30	29	-	-	3	-	-

TABLE VII
 CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TREATED
 IN HOSPITAL DURING 1959

CASES	DISEASE			
	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia
In Hospital at beginning of year	-	1	-	-
Admitted during the year	1	1	1	2
Discharged during the year	1	2	1	2
Died in Hospital	-	-	-	-
Remaining in Hospital at end of year	-	-	-	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

Table VIII shows the results of bacteriological examinations made during the year.

TABLE VIII

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1959

Particulars of Examinations	Positive	Negative	Total
Salmonella }	4	14	18
Dysentery }			
Others	-	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Seventy-two cases were visited during the year, the number of visits paid being 494. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year there were 81 recorded cases of tuberculosis, 12 cases were added and 19 cases taken off, leaving a total of 74 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary. Of 29 such specimens examined during 1959, seven were positive and 22 negative.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS - Continued:

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Table IX gives particulars of disinfection during the year.

TABLE IX

DISINFECTION DURING 1959

Disease, etc.	Number of Rooms	Number of Articles
Tuberculosis	10	-
Other causes	-	10

(Number of Houses - 6)

Room fumigation for diseases other than tuberculosis and smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table X gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1959.

TABLE X

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1959

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Years								
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and up- wards	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	4		-		2		-	

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Borough of Haslingden

August 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

I have the honour to submit for your consideration, my thirteenth Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the area and the progress recorded in 1959.

Further progress can be recorded in the pursuance of the Council's Ten Year Clearance Programme. The Wilkinson Street Clearance Areas Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 were represented in December 1959, to be dealt with early in 1960 as part of a compulsory purchase order. During 1959, 83 condemned houses were demolished, 22 families comprising 47 persons were rehoused by the Council and three families comprising four persons found their own accommodation. With regard to the erection of new houses, eight houses and eight flats were completed in 1959, whilst progress was made in the erection of 23 aged persons bungalows along with a warden's house.

Although the Borough is not yet designated by the Ministry as an area where smoke control orders with regard to dwelling houses shall be made, this need not deter the Council from proceeding to draw up and, with the Ministry's consent, carry out schemes for smoke control in the area. Consent was given by the Council for the purchase and installation of a volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recorder and this was installed early in 1960. It will be possible to give a reasonably accurate picture of the extent to which atmospheric pollution exists in the town. Byelaws exist requiring all new houses to be fitted with fireplaces suitably designed to burn smokeless fuels. These fireplaces will not require any alteration when smoke control areas are declared. Progress in reducing industrial smoke can be recorded. This is rather a slow process and calls for much consultation with industrialists and their engineers. It is essential, however, that industrial smoke be reduced to a minimum and regular attention is given to this important problem.

One of the most delightful summers within living memory brought with it exceptional problems with regard to water supply. A comparatively dry winter of 1959 was followed by five months of unusually dry weather, so that there was a serious deficiency of water in store as early as May 1959. Then followed a hot summer which extended to the middle of October. It became apparent very early in the summer that special precautions were needed to deal with this emergency. The Medical Officers of Health and the Public Health Inspectors of the eight local authority areas served by the Irwell Valley Water Board, held weekly meetings with the Officer of the Board so that full information was available as successive drastic reductions in water consumption were made, and so that proper regard could be given to the public health aspect of each reduction. It was found necessary to advocate lowering the standards of hygiene with measures such as limiting the frequency of flushing W.Cs, avoidance of baths and using

less water for clothes washing, apart from complete prohibition of washing vehicles and similar uses. Industry was seriously affected although many firms found alternative water supplies for industrial use. The industrialists of this town gave every possible assistance in the conservation of water and to lessen the effects of the emergency. The position became so serious that for a short period one small section of the Town was supplied with water by standpipe and water-cart only. I am glad to report that due to the precautions taken by the Water Board and the Health Department, and to the common sense approach of the townspeople, no injury to health resulted. It is hoped that the increased supplies of water planned by the Board will make it impossible for such conditions to arise again, even during a summer such as that enjoyed in 1959.

The policy of the Committee, confirmed by the Council, to endeavour to re-organise the refuse collection service so that a weekly collection could take place was finally decided early in the year when the estimates were adopted and included provision for this improvement of the service. All the difficulties were overcome during the change over to a weekly collection and, after over twelve months experience, I am very pleased to say that the scheme is working smoothly. Householders of the Borough have welcomed the more frequent collection of household refuse.

It is with the greatest regret that I have to record that Alderman T. Brown, Chairman of the Health and Sanitary Committee died on 26th April 1960. He had been Chairman of the Committee continuously since 1933. He first became a Member of the Council in 1923 and served continuously except for a short break in 1929-31. In 1947 he became an Alderman and in 1957 was made a Freeman of the Borough. Perhaps his greatest interests were slum clearance and rehousing and in this field of Council activity he left a prominent mark.

Again I record my appreciation and thanks to the Members of the Health Committee and of the Council for their interest, encouragement and valuable assistance, and to the other Chief Officers and their staff my sincere thanks for their valued co-operation. To an efficient and loyal staff and to all employees of the department I again express my personal thanks for their ungrudging service throughout the year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. DAWSON

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION DENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCESWATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Irwell Valley Water Board, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Accrington & District Water Board, and the remainder - some 270 houses and farms, by springs and wells. Approximately 5,240 houses are supplied by the two Water Boards. The percentage of houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells is approximately 4.8. In all cases the water supply by the two Water Boards is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Boards deliver water by stand pipe.

Fifty four percent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 700 yards to the existing mains of the Irwell Valley Water Board were laid during the year. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbo-solvency.

During the drought, exceptional measures were taken to ascertain the quality of water available. The very low water levels in the reservoirs gave rise to anxiety with regard to contamination. Increased chlorination was an important factor in keeping the supply satisfactory. The Department took 96 samples of drinking water, 47 from towns supply and 49 from private supplies. Of the towns supply samples, 35 were satisfactory, whilst 12 did not reach the standard required. Of the private supply samples, 26 were satisfactory, whilst 23 did not reach the standard required.

DRAINS AND SEWERAGE:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns, Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area, and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration, with outfall into the River Irwell. A major improvement scheme, the provision of a sludge digestion plant and drying beds, was approaching completion at the end of 1959.

There are still a number of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly in outlying districts and farms.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1. Number of pail closets	133
2. Number of waste water closets	2042
3. Number of fresh water closets	3349
4. Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	6
5. Number of movable ashbins	5510

There are still one hundred and thirty three pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities.

Table XI shows the particulars of conversions during 1959.

TABLE XI

C O N V E R S I O N S

No. of pail closets to fresh water closets	4
No. of waste water closets to fresh water closets	51
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	4

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage, and cover etc.

Household refuse is now collected weekly and nightsoil also is collected weekly. All household refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. Refuse disposal has now been carried on at South Shore since 1954 as part of a scheme to create a large playing field in that area. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special nightsoil chute.

The recommendations of the Health and Sanitary Committee with regard to a weekly collection service were confirmed by the Council and were put into full operation in April 1959. Considerable experimental work was necessary and this necessitated the willing and active co-operation of your workmen. I am very pleased to record that your foreman and workmen gave every possible assistance in bringing into operation this weekly collection of household refuse.

The two new refuse collection vehicles mentioned last year were delivered as follows:- Dennis 7/8 cyd Side loader 687 HTF. First registered 26.3.59. Dennis 10/12 cyd Dual tip 210 JTJ. First registered 2.6.59. The dual tip type wagon, in particular, has played an important part in the reorganised collection service.

The refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following materials during the year:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Ashbin refuse	2431
Nightsoil	129
Trade Refuse and cover	422
	<u>2982</u>

The following shows particulars of the materials dealt with on the South Shore Tip:-

	<u>Loads</u>
Loads tipped by refuse wagons, including cover	2770
Sweepings from Borough Surveyor's Department	808
Loads tipped by private traders	571
	<u>4149</u>

SALVAGE: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Paper, cardboard, etc.	99	8	2
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from Tip	18	19	0
	<u>118</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

Gross Value £675 3s 0d.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1959, are shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 309

	No. of inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	621
Meat and Food Inspections:-					
Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	233
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	122
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	122
Farms	..	..	..	..	59
Milk samples	..	..	..	..	28
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	6
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	15
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	85
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes etc.	..	..	..	..	51
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	..	222
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	3
Infectious disease and disinfection	..	..	..	..	41
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	23
Water Samples & Supplies	..	..	..	..	286
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	82
Swimming Baths etc.	..	..	..	..	9
Factories & Workshops	..	..	..	..	76
Smoke Abatement etc.	..	..	..	..	62
Public Cleansing	..	..	..	..	245
Drains and Water Closets	..	..	..	..	264
Hen Pens and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	42
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	254

In Table XIII are given particulars of:

(a) Notices served and complied with

(b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied

TABLE XIII

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal notices	2	Nil
Informal notices	50	37
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
Dwelling-houses:		
Dampness	14	7
Defective ashbins and pails	301	285
Defective waste water closets and drains	85	82
Defective fresh water closets	4	4
Chimneys, roofs, eavesgutters	4	4
Defective plaster	2	2
Others	98	61

CLEAN AIR ACT:

Over sixty visits and inspections were made in 1959 in connection with clean air problems at factories with boiler plants. During the year improvements have been recorded, chiefly in connection with methods of firing. One factory has gone over to oil firing. The Department will continue to give this important work regular attention.

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recorder has been purchased and installed in the Health Office, John Street (early in 1960). In addition to the recording of smoke and sulphur pollution, it is intended to record certain meteorological data in order to relate the degree of pollution to weather and temperature. It is hoped to be able to obtain information which will be of very great value when deciding the geographical location of the first smoke control areas.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath, eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths.

The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration under pressure and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Eleven samples of swimming bath water were submitted for laboratory examination. All were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS:

All eight schools are supplied with towns water from the mains; All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS:

There were no cases of bed bugs to be dealt with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL:

In 1959 routine treatment of the Town's sewers for the destruction of rodents was carried out. Seventy manholes were baited, 32 "takes" were recorded.

During the year, 56 private premises were dealt with for rodent infestations, all being of a minor character.

Including sewer treatment work and inspection and treatment of private premises, 82 visits were made in 1959. This figure does not include many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

SHOPS AND OFFICES:

Twenty three routine visits and inspections were made during 1959 of shops in the district. It was not found necessary to serve any notices for infringements with regard to ventilation, sanitary conveniences etc.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

The one remaining Common Lodging House in the town was closed and not re-registered in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951:

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known none is being sold or used.

CAMP SITES:

There have been no licenses issued by the Local Authority and no areas are used for camping purposes.

SECTION E

H O U S I N G

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:Houses Flats

(a) By the local authority	8	8
(b) By other local authorities	-	-
(c) By other bodies or persons	9	-

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally
for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. . 309

Number of inspections made for the above purpose 621

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at
reasonable expense of being rendered fit:-

(a) Number found during year	Nil
(b) Number (or estimated number) at end of year	254

Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all
respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of
being rendered fit 45

CLEARANCE AREAS:

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-

(a) Unfit houses	55
(b) Other houses	Nil

Number of persons displaced 34

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Persons Displaced</u>
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	16	6
Local Authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	12	11
Unfit Houses Closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957 .	Nil	Nil

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	45
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1936 (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil
Housing Repairs and Rents Acts 1954:	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5)	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation	Nil

TABLE XIV

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS ETC.

Action during year	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	18	18
(b) Approved by Local Authority	18	18
(c) Work Completed	2	2
(d) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry .	Nil	Nil
(e) Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil
(f) Work completed	1	1
(g) Additional Separate dwellings included in (c) and (f) above	None	

RENT ACT 1957:

Only a limited use was made by tenants of the provisions with regard to Certificates of Disrepair under this act.

Two applications were received. In one case a Certificate of Disrepair was issued, and one application was refused.

TABLE XV

10 YEAR CLEARANCE SCHEME - PROGRESS TO END OF 1959

Type of Scheme	No. of Houses condemned	Re-housed by Council	Unoccupied at Commencement or vacated by Tenant without Council Providing a house	Total No. of Persons Living in the Houses	No. of Persons rehoused by Council	No. of Persons who found own accommodation
Clearance Orders (1956)	40	15	25	73	49	24
Demolition Orders (1956)	6	2	4	10	8	2
Closing Orders (1956)	1	-	1	3	-	3
Corporation Owned (1956)	4	3	1	5	5	-
Clearance Orders (1957)	27	18	8	54	40	11
Closing Orders (1957)	6	2	3	12	10	-
Corporation Owned (1957)	15	11	4	37	33	4
Clearance Orders (1958)	21	16	5	54	40	14
Compulsory Purchase Orders (1958)	19	14	5	32	24	8
Demolition Orders (1958)	14	5	9	9	9	-
Closing Orders (1958)	6	2	3	6	4	1
Corporation Owned (1958)	6	2	4	9	6	3
TOTALS	165	90	72	304	228	70

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL:

The scheme of clearance as approved by the Ministry and the Council in 1956 envisaged 382 unfit houses being dealt with in 10 years at the rate of 40 a year. The tabulated report (Table XV) gives detail of the progress from year to year since 1956, and also records the rehousing statistics in this period.

In addition, there is a scheme represented but not confirmed in 1959. This is the (Wilkinson Street Clearance Areas No's 1, 2, 3 and 4) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960. There are 27 houses and several plots of land included in the Compulsory Purchase Order and the number of persons occupying the houses is 56.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES:

The position with regard to the construction of new Council houses at the end of the year was as follows:-

Scheme No. 21	--	13 houses in construction at Broadway
Scheme No. 22	--	23 aged peoples Bungalows and 1 Warden's House at Greenfield are in construction.
Scheme No. 23	-	44 houses and flats are contemplated at the Top of Town area.

At the end of the year there were 401 applicants for Council Houses. This figure is larger than last year (396) and still remains an important problem for the Council. With construction of houses at the present time being mainly confined to building for rehousing from clearance schemes and for aged persons, there would appear to be little opportunity of reducing the figure in the immediate future.

The average number of persons per house (2.56) does not indicate any likelihood of widespread overcrowding in the district.

SECTION F

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK:

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Orders 1958 came into force in Haslingden on the 14th April 1958. This Order made it illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk. Milk sold in the district is now bottled and sold under special designations such as tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised.

At December 31st there were 65 Distributors of Milk on the Register. These are in addition to farmers who retail their own milk.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS - (RAW MILK) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK):

The following hold licences under the Special Designations Regulations at the end of December:-

- 62 Dealers' Licences for Sterilised Milk
- 8 Dealers' Licences for T.T. Milk
- 5 Dealers' Licences for Pasteurised Milk
- 2 Supplementary Licences for T.T. Milk
- 2 Supplementary Licences for Pasteurised Milk

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES:

Milk samples are submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli; also for cleanliness as shown by the time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue. All samples examined for tubercle bacilli were found to be free from such infection. Of the 28 samples subjected to the Methylene Blue test, 20 were satisfactory and 8 were classified as unsatisfactory. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were informed of the latter, for action by their officers. Two samples of pasteurised milk was submitted and these satisfied the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests. All producers of milk, where samples were taken by this Department, were notified by letter of the results of the tests.

Particulars of the bacteriological and biological examinations during 1959 are given in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK DURING 1959

Particulars of Examination	No. of Samples				
	Total	Neg- ative	Posi- tive	Satis- factory	Not Satis- factory
Biological for Tuberculosis .	29	29	-	-	-
Methylene Blue	28	-	-	20	8
Phosphatase	2	-	-	2	-

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD:

Frequent inspections are made at retailers shops (including butchers' shops) where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale, or in course of preparation for sale.

The number of visits paid for the purpose of meat and food inspection during the year was 623. Regular slaughtering is carried out at the one licensed slaughterhouse in the town. The carcass of each animal slaughtered is inspected at time of slaughter or within a short time following slaughter.

TABLE XVII

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED WITHIN THE DISTRICT

	Calves	Cattle exc. cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	-	131	-	1049	2
Number inspected	-	131	-	1049	2
All diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	57	-	46	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	43.5%	-	4.4%	-
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	3	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affec- ted with Tuberculosis	-	2.3%	-	-	-

Two bullocks were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. These were dealt with in accordance with the prescribed regulations with regard to refrigeration.

FOOD CONDEMNED:

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption in 1959, and were dealt with as directed by statute.

Weight of meat and offal (from above table)	696 lbs.
Tinned meat	258 lbs.
Fresh meat	70 lbs.
Fresh meat (chickens)	33 lbs.
Biscuits	54 lbs.
Chocolate	7 lbs.
Liquid mint	7 lbs.
Rice	6 lbs.
Total	<u>1131 lbs.</u>

FOOD POISONING:

There were no cases of food poisoning during the year.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

Since the Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation in January 1956, very great strides have been made in the field of food hygiene. In particular, provision of hot water, washbasins, sinks and the protection of foodstuffs, together with the marked improvement in personal hygiene, have resulted in much more satisfactory conditions in our food shops and all food premises. Perhaps the most important thing is that the standard is still improving.

The following table gives some indication of the type and number of food premises in the district:-

TABLE XVIII

TYPE OF BUSINESS	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and general provision dealers	91
Greengrocers; fruiterers; fishmongers	15
Butchers shops	20
Bakers and confectioners	30
Fried fish shops	17
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery etc. .. .	18
Canteens, restaurants, cafes and similar catering establishments	20
Others	8
	<hr/>
	219
	<hr/>

Some extent of work involved can be gauged from the inspection figures, 623 inspections being made including 41 at canteens, 85 at bakers and confectioners, 122 at butchers shops and 147 at grocers establishments.

BAKEHOUSES:

The number of bakehouses on the register at the end of 1959 was 27; many of these are small businesses.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

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APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959 FOR THE
B O R O U G H O F H A S L I N G D E N
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority:	90	74	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) . . .	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	133	76	1	-

* i.e. Electrical Station (Section 103(1) Institutions (Sections 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108)

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	4	4	—	—	—
Total:	7	6	—	—	—

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing } Making etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel } Cleaning and Washing ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron & steel anchors & grapnels ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosques, Christmas stockings etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	17	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	-	-	-	-	-

